

The biography of the Prophet Mohammed (Peace be upon him)



The holy tomb of the Prophet Mohammed (Peace be upon him) in Madina.

Translated by

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Preface

The personality of the prophet is great and having many important aspects and without him the personality of Allah is not able to understand and also even not able to know the duties of the mankind.

The prophet was clarified the following things.

1. The personality of Allah and His attributes and powers and duties .

The prophet was also clarified the following.

The status of the mankind and duties and rights . For this reason the exegesis of the Quran and knowledge of Fiqa (Islamic

jurisprudence) is not completely and not possible to understand without the **knowledge of** the Sunnah In Islam, *sunnah*, also spelled *sunna* (Arabic: سنة), are the traditions and practices of the Islamic prophet Muhammad that constitute a model for Muslims to follow.

The sunnah is what all the Muslims of Muhammad's time evidently saw and followed and passed on to the next generations. According to classical Islamic theories, the sunnah are documented by hadith (the verbally transmitted record of the teachings, deeds and sayings, silent permissions or disapprovals of Muhammad), and alongside the Quran (the book of Islam) are the divine revelation (*Wahy*) delivered through Muhammad that make up the primary sources of Islamic law and belief/theology.

Differing from Sunni classical Islamic theories are those of Shia Muslims, who hold that the Twelve Imams interpret the sunnah, and Sufi who hold that Muhammad transmitted the values of sunnah "through a series of Sufi teachers and practice of the prophet) of the

prophet.

Apart from the sunnah (practice of the prophet), the biography of the prophet is must and necessary knowledge. Because the things which is written in he words of the holy Quran and its practical example is available in the biography of he holy prophet of Allah. When Hazrat Aisha bint Abu Baker was asked about the features of the biography of the

holy prophet then she told the questioner whether he did not study the holy book of Quran ? And that man replied her that yes and he used to read the holy book of Quran. Upon this Hazrat Aisha bint Abu Baker was replied him that “ Have you not read the Quran.? His character is a complete explanation of the Quran. ” Fan Khalaq Nabi Allah Kana Quran (reference from Muslim). So for watching the Quranic words’ practice and the exegesis , it is must study the biography of the holy prophet.

There are many books of biographies of the holy prophet are available in all languages but there is no book of the biography in the format of the questions and answers is not available in any language. But for the first time this book was resented in the Arabic language and its translation was published in the Urdu language in the year 2011. It is translated into the English language during the year 2013 by me for the English knowing persons around the world for easy access to the data and information on the subject.

Not only to the knowledge seekers but it is a very important book to the beginners and as well to new members of the Islamic community for their ready reference of the biographical information at a glance because in time of need to heck any information or data then there is no need to check the volumes of many books of the holy prophet as in this book there is coverage of almost all events of the biography of the holy prophet is presented briefly so it is a very good reference book

for the research and reference work for the Islamic students and scholars. In this book there is basic knowledge on the subject is available .

In the other words the biography of the prophet is made easy to read and to know as well as to remember the events of the biography of the prophet for a long period of time. Even though this is a small book but due to its importance it is so great due to the coverage of all events and positive information in it so it is like an ocean of knowledge and information of Allah's last prophet who was passed away from the world upon doing his great endeavours and many hard tasks for the preaching and propagation mission of Islam so this book is a small one but it will present the ocean of knowledge for the guidance of people towards the right path of Islam.

To write about this great and final apostle of Allah is not only it is difficult but it is very hard task as he did many great endeavours for the preaching and propagation work of Islam in the world and there was no such personality was born before him and also will not be born till the day of the judgment. To write great personality and great prophet it is very difficult as he prophet was not only a great pious personality of his time in the world but he was also a great last prophet of Allah so in brief he was a great mercy of the mankind in the world till the day of the judgement as he has brought his mission of the Islamic religion for the whole world. For his entire life he was engaged in religious discourses, sermons, and religious training of the people and he did also many great endeavours for the preaching and propagation work of Islam in the Arabian Peninsula and

around this region and as well as some other parts of the world. During his lifetime he has sent his letters for the propagation of mission of Islam to some international personalities and so for this reason there was no such of the prophet mercy was not born before him so for this reason he is known as the mercy of the mankind and the seal of the all prophets in the world.

In this book English translation of the Urdu book which was written and published in India many years ago is added and there are available brief biography details of the holy prophet are included in the format of questions and answers of 250 in this book and due to the information in the questions and answers format it is easy to remember the events of Islamic religion in the chronological order for the students of Islamic campus schools and other scholars who are interested in the data and information for the research purpose as well it will help the beginners and new community members to know the biography of the prophet in brief and precisely. The readers as well as the new members of Islamic community will find interest in reading book due to the positive information and great details of Allah's last prophet who was arrived in the world in the year 751 A.D. When there was no light of Islamic religion was available at that time in the world and please note biography all details available in this book even though in brief but it is available in very interesting style so for this reason all information can be remembered for a long period of time.



This book is edited and formatted as per the great book 'Muslim Saints and Mytics' in English version (Tadhkirtal Auliya by Farid al Din Attar) which is very famous in the Western world among the English knowing persons. So for this reason there will be some small differences in it while comparing with the Urdu books and its literature. The aim of this book is to present in the Western world where there is great search and demand of the books of biographies of holy saints s well biography details of the holy prophet who had preached and propagated the religion of Islam and also the prophet and his followers who lived and spent their entire lives for the preaching and propagation of Islamic religion in all comers of the world as per tradition and practice of Allah's last prophet.

Kindly note I have added 250 questions and their answers in this book and these information have already been published by me on many international websites and this book will become popular among its readers due to their importance for he coverage of the details of events and information therein in bryefly and precisely.

What is the superiority of the Allah's last prophet.?

The " Noor" (Light) is created.

When Allah intended to create the creatures, He first

created the "Noor " (light) Mohmmad A-Qastalani (in Al Mawahibu'l-Ladunniyah, vol. 1, pp. 5, 9, 10) has quoted the Prophet's traditions o this effect as transmitted through Jabir ibn 'Abdullah al-Ansari and Ali (a.s.). The well-known historian al-Mas'udi (in his Maruju dh-dhahab) quotes a lengthy tradition from 'Ali (a.s.) to the effect that when Allah created, first of all, the Light of Muhammad, He aid to it: "You are My chosen one and the Trustee of My Light and Gidance. It is because of you that I am going to create the earth and the skies,lay own reward and punishment, and bring into beng the Garden and the Fire." Then the tradition goes on to speak about the Family of the Prophet, about the creation of the angels, of the souls of the world, of the covenant taken from the souls which combined the belief in the One God with acceptance of Mohamad's Prophethood.

This is why Ibn 'Abbas narrates saying that the Prophet said: "1 was prophet when Adam was betwee soul d body (i.e. when Adam's ceation was in its preliminary stages)" (at-Tabarani, Al-Mu'jjam al-Kabir; A1 Khasa'is al-Kubra, vol.I, p.4).

Muhammad's Light adorned the 'Arsh (Throne) of God. When eons later, Adam was created,that Light was put in

his forehead. It continued its journey, generation after generation, through numerous prophets and their successors till it came to Prophet

Ibrahim (a.s.). From Ibrahim (a.s.), it came to his eldest son, Prophet Isma'il (a.s.).

The Noble Prophet (Salla Allahu ta'ala 'alayhi wa Sallam) s.a.w.w.) said: "Verily Allah chose Isma'il from the progeny of Ibrahim, and chose Banu Kinanah from the progeny of Isma'il, and chose Quraish from the Banu Kinnah and chose Banu Hashim from Quraish, and chose me from Banu Hashim." At-Tirmidhi has narrated this tradition from Wathilah ibn al-Asqa' and has said that this tradition is sahih (correct).

Abul-Fida quotes in his Tarikh (History) a tradition wherein the Prophet (s.a.w.w.) says: "Gabriel said to me: 'I looked at the earth from the east to the west, but I did not find anyone superior to Mohammad, and I looked at the Earth from the east to the west but did not find any progeny superior to the progeny of Hashim.'"

Translated by

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First Published 1434/2013

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1.Question where rophet

Alah was orn?.

Answer 1. The prophet of Allah was born in Makkah city.

Q2. In which month and year he was born.?

A2. He was born on 9th Rabbil Awwal in the first year of the Elephant on the Monday in the morning time corresponding to 20th or 23rd April in the year 751 A.D.

Q3. Who was suggested to name him as Mohammed.?

A3. His grandfather Abd al- Mutallib was suggested to name him as Mohammed.

Q4. Who was suggested to name him as Ahmed.?

A4. His mother Hazart Amana was suggested to name him as Ahmed.

Q5. What is the father's name of the prophet?

A5 His father's name is
Abdullah.

Q6. Where his father was died?

A6. His father died in Madina and at that time his mother Amana was pregnant and so he was born as an orphaned boy.

Q7. At the time of death how
his father was old?. A7. At
the time of death his father
was 25 years old.

Q8. What is his mother's name ?

A8. His mother's name is Hazrat Amana.

A9. Q7. At the time of death of his mother how he was
old?.

A7. At the time of death of his mother the prophet was
6 years old.

Q10. Where his mother was died and how?

A10. His mother went to Madina to visit his husband's
grave and on her return
back from her trip to Madina to Makkah and she was
becoming ill and she was dying in place of Abwa.

Q11. After his mother who first milked the prophet ?.

A11. After his mother Abu Lahab's maid Thobia first milked the prophet .

Q12. After Thobia who milked the prophet ?.

A12. After Thobia, Halima bint Abi Zuaib milked the prophet and she belongs to the tribe of Bani Saad Bin Baker.

Q13. When the event of the opening of the chest the prophet was occurring?

A13. The event of the opening of the chest the prophet was occurred when he was four or five years old.

Q14. When the event of the opening of the chest the prophet was occurring then with which water his heart was cleaned?

A14. When the event of the opening of the chest of the prophet was occurring then in the water of Zam Zam his heart was cleaned .

Q15. Upon the death of the parents who

was becoming his guardian.? A15. Upon the death of the parents his grandfather Abd al-Mutalib was became his guardian.

Q16. When his grandfather was died how old he was at that time,?

A16. At that he was eight years two months and ten days old when his grandfather was died.

Q17. Upon the death of his grandfather who has become his guardian?

A17. Upon the death of his grandfather his paternal uncle Abu Taleb became his guardian.

Q18. When he was visited Syria for his business trip along with Abu Talib whom he had met there?.

A18. When he had reached Basra city he had met Christian monk Jargis who was famous with his title with Bahira and who told him by holding his hands that he is Syedul Alamin (the leader of the world) and Allah will send him as Rahmatul Alamin (grace of the world).

Q19. How the Christian monk Bahira come to know that he is Allah's last prophet?.

Q19. He said when the prophet was moving through the valley all trees and stones were bowing down in prostration to him and he knows well that there was a seal

of prophet under his shoulder like an apple and he

knows the information about him from his religious books of the Christianity.

Q20. When he was going on his first commercial assignment to Syria then how old he was at that time.?

A20. The prophet was twelve years old and from another reference he was twelve years two months and ten days old.

Q21. When he was gone on his commercial assignment to Syria with the goods of Hazrat Khadija bint Khulaid then how old he was at that time.?

A21. When he went on his commercial assignment to Syria with the goods of Hazrat Khadija then he was 25 years old at that time.

Q22. When he went on his commercial assignment to Syria with the goods of Hazrat Khadija then who was accompanied by him at that time.?

A22. When he went on his commercial assignment to Syria then Maysara who was the slave of Hazrat Khadija was accompanied by him at that time.

Q23. What was his age when he was married with Hazrat Khadija and when this marriage was celebrated?

A23. The prophet was married with Hazrat Khadija when he was 25 years old and this marriage was celebrated

two months upon his return from the Syrian commercial trip.

Q24. How many years Hazrat Khadija was old at the time of marriage with the Allah's last prophet.?

A24. Hazrat Khadija was 40 years old at the time of marriage with the Allah's last prophet.

Q25. What was the mahr (dower) of Hazrat Khadija at the time of marriage with Allah's last apostle.

A25. The mahr (dower) of Hazrat Khadija at the time of marriage with Allah's last apostle was of 20 camels.

Q26. During the lifetime of Hadrat Khadija did the Allah's last apostle was married or not?

A26. During the lifetime of Hadrat Khadija the Allah's last apostle was not married to any women.

Q27. How many children were born from Hadrat Khadija ?

A27. Two sons and four daughters were born from

Hadrat Khadija.

Q28. What was the name of his elder son of the prophet ?.

A28. The name of his elder son was Qasim and for this reason his title is known as Abul Qasim.

Q29. What was the name of his second son of the prophet?.

A29. The name of his second son was Abdullah and his title is known as Tayeb and Taher.

Q30. What are the names of his daughters?.

A30. The names of his daughters are Zainab, Ruqaya, Um Kulsum, and Fatima.

Q31. From whom his son Hazrat Ibrahim was born?

A31. His son Hazrat Ibrahim was born from his concubine (bond woman) Maria Qibtiya.

Q32. Did his sons reach the period of prophet hood?

A32. His sons were left the world before the commencement of his

Prophet hood period and his daughters were reached his prophet period and were become Muslims and were migrated to Madina city.

Q33. At the age of 35 years which important event was happened with him.?

A33. At the age of 35 years the event of fixing the black stone was happened. He was most successful to settle the differences of all tribes and was able to fix the black stone in the Harem of Makkah (grand mosque) wisely.

Q34. When he has got the prophet hood then how many years old he was?.A34. When he got the prophet hood then he was 40 years old at that time.

Part Second the period from prophet hood till

migration to Madina.Q35. Where he did get

the prophet hood?

A35. He has got the prophet hood in the cave of the mountain of Hira.

Q36. When he did the prophet hood?

A36. He has got the prophet hood on 21th Ramadhan

corresponding to 10th August in the year 610 A.D.

Q37. Which angel was sent by Allah with the message of prophet hood?

A37. The angel Gabriel was sent by Allah with the

message of prophet hood.

Q38. Which verse of the Quran was first sent down by Allah?

A38. The first five verses of Sura (chapter) Alaq of the Quran were first sent down by Allah.

Q39. Who was accepted him first his prophet hood?

A39. Hadrat Khadija was accepted him his prophet hood first and also Warq bin

Naful who was a Christian scholar was confirmed his prophet hood.

Q40. What Warq bin Naful was said to him?

A40 Warq bin Naful was told him this is same angel which was used to visit to the prophet Moses. If possible he would have good health and if possible he would live when his nation will be removed him from Makkah.

Q41. How Wahi (divine revelation) was sent by Allah?

A41. Wahi (divine revelation) was used to be sent by Allah by following seven methods.

By true dream, with this method the commencement of Wahi (divine revelation) will be started.

Intuition (Ilham), in this method the angel is not seen by the prophet and used to pass the message in his heart. In the shape of a human being the angel will be used to visit him in the shape of Hazrat Wahiya Kalabi.

The Wahi (divine revelation) will be reached to the

prophet by ringing of a bell.

5. In the angel's real shape, the angel Gabriel used to visit in his real shape of an angel.

6. By conversation. The Wahi (divine revelation) which was received by the prophet during the night of Miraj (ascension).

7. Direct revelation of Allah without the presence of the angel with hijab (invisible) like Allah's conversation with the prophet Moses (peace be upon him).

Q42. After Sura (chapter) Alaq which other verses were revealed to the prophet?
A42. After Sura (chapter) Alaq the beginning verses of al-Mudasar were revealed to the prophet.

Q43. How many stages of the preaching mission of the prophet are there and what are the details of it?

A43. His preaching and propagating mission of Islamic religion is broadly divided into two parts.

1. Makki period 2. Madina period

Q44. How many years the prophet did his preaching and propagating mission of Islamic religion in the Makkah region?

Q44. The prophet did his preaching and propagating

mission of Islamic religion in the Makkah region for a period of about 13 years.

Q45. In Makkah period informs the details of the stages of preaching and propagation mission of Islamic religion in Makkah.?

A45. During Makkah period, the stages of preaching and propagation mission of Islamic region are as follows.

The secret preaching and propagation mission of Islamic religion for a period of three years.

The open preaching and propagation mission of Islamic religion.

The preaching and propagation mission of Islamic religion in outside Makkah region and its extension.

Q46. In the male persons who was first accepted the religion of Islam?

A45 In the male persons first Hazrat Abu baker Siddiq was accepted the religion of Islam.

Q47. In among the children who was first accepted the religion of Islam?

Q47. In among the children Hazrat Ali Ibn Talib who was his paternal cousin was first accepted the religion of Islam.

Q48. In among the slaves who was first accepted the religion of Islam?

A48. In among the slaves Zaid bin Harisa was accepted first the religion of Islam and who was freed by Hazrat Khadija.

Q49. When the prophet had started the open preaching and propagation mission of Islamic religion who was first opposed it?

A49. When the prophet had started the open preaching and propagation mission of Islamic religion Abu Lahab who was his paternal uncle was first opposed it.

Q50. Where the prophet was first stood and preached the religion of Islam?

A50. The prophet was first stood on the mountain of Safa and preached the religion of Islam.

Q51. To stop the prophet's preaching and propagation mission what measures have been taken by the tribe of Quresh in Makkah?

A51. To stop the prophet's preaching and propagation mission of Islamic religion the Quriesh tribe had adopted the following methods.

1. Laughing. 2. Mockery. 3. Joking 4. Scorning. 5. Blaming. 6. Beating. 7. Atrocities and problems 8. Conspiracies to kill. 9. Social boycott.

Q52. In the prostration of prophet who had put camel dung on him in the Harem of Makkah (grand mosque).?

A52. In the prostration Aqba bin Abi Mait who belongs to Quash tribe had put camel dung on him on the prophet in the Harem of Makkah (grand mosque).

Q53 Who had cleared the camel dung from the prophet's shoulder ?

A53. The prophet's daughter Hazrat Fatima had cleared the camel dung from the prophet's shoulder.

Q54. Upon event of the camel dung on the prophet to whom he had cursed?

A54. Upon the event of the camel dung the prophet had cursed the following persons.

1. Abu Jahal 2. Atiba bin Rabiya 3. Shiba bin Rabia 4. Walid bin Atiba 5. Umiya bin Khalaf 6. Aqba bin abi Mait.

Q55. Upon accepting the religion of Islam what punishment was given to Hazrat Usman bin Affan?

A55. Upon accepting the religion of Islam the punishment was given to Hazrat Usman bin Affan by his paternal uncle used to fold over him into the mat

and
passé the smoke into the mat from the underneath of
it.

Q56. Upon accepting the religion of Islam what
punishment was given to HazratMusaib bin Umair ?

A56. Upon accepting the religion of Islam, his mother
had stopped food and water supply to him in her protest
and also she had removed him from his house. There
were severe damages to his skin.

Q57. Upon accepting the religion of Islam what
punishment was given to HazratBilal who was slave of
Umiyya bin Khalaf ?

Q57.Umiyya bin Khalaf used to put a rope around his
neck and handover him to
bad boys of the city and those will use to take him in the
mountains of Makkah cityand give him the hard
punishment there.

Q58. Who had freed Hazrat Bilal?

Q58. Hazrat Abu baker Siddiq had freed Hazrat Bilal.

Q59. Upon accepting the religion of Islam what
punishment was given to HazratAmmar bin Yasir who
was the slave of Bani Hahim ?

A59. Upon accepting the religion of Islam Hazrat

Ammar bin Yasir was used to be laid on the hard stone in the hot afternoon.

Q60. Upon accepting the religion of Islam what punishment was given to Hazrat Fakia who was known as Aflah ?

A60. Upon accepting the religion of Islam Hazrat Fakia's leg was used to be fastened to the rope and he was moved here and there by pulling the rope on the ground.

Q61. Upon accepting the religion of Islam what punishment was given to Hazrat Khibab bin Arat who was the slave of Um Namar ?

A61. Upon accepting the religion of Islam the non-believers of Makkah used to pull his hairs and turn hard his head and used to put him on burning fire and put the stones on him.

Q62. Who was first killed for the cause of Islam?

A62. Once the companion of the holy prophet were praying and when the non-believers of Makkah watched it exchanged words of scorn and hatred and started fighting with them so for this reason Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas was killed one person so his blood spread there.

Q63. From which place the prophet commenced the preaching and propagation of mission of Islamic religion in a secret way?.

A63. The prophet commenced the preaching and propagation of mission of Islamic religion from the house of Arqam bin Arqam Maqzumi in a secret way.

Q64. In which year the companions of the prophet were first migrated to Madina ?
A64. In the 5th Hijra Islamic year and in the month of Rajab the companions of the prophet were first migrated to Madina.

Q65. To which area the companions of the prophet were first migrated ?
A65. The companions of the prophet were first migrated to Abyssinia .

Q66. Who was the King of Abyssinia at that time?
A66 Asmah Najashi was the King of Abyssinia at that time.

Q67. In the companions of the prophet who were first migrated to Abyssinia and how many men and women were there?

Q67. In the first migration of the companions of the prophet there were 12 men and 4 women migrated to Abyssinia there and Hazrat Usman bin Afan was the leader of the group.

Q68. In the second migration to Abyssinia how many

men and women were included?

Q68. During the second migration to Abyssinia there were 82 or 83 men and 18 or 19 women included and Hazrat Jafer bin Abi Taleb was their representative.

Q69. When there was warning from Quresh to Abu Taleb then what he said to the holy prophet of Allah.?

A69. Abu Taleb told him “ Nephew do not put on me such burden which he could not able to bear me .”

Q70. What the prophet of Allah told to Abu Taleb upon hearing his uncle conversation?

A70. The prophet said him “ Uncle : for God sake if these people will put the sun on my right hand and will put the moon on the left hand then also I will not discontinue this work (preaching and propagation mission of Islamic religion) or Allah will bring success for it or myself will die on the way.”

Q71. What plan the Quresh had prepared to kill to the prophet of Allah?

A71. The people of Quresh took Asmara who was the son of Walid bin Mughairato Abu Taleb and told him that he is a smart man of the Quresh tribe and in his exchange to hand over the prophet of the Allah so in this way the account of exchange of one person for another will be settled.

Q72. To whom did the prophet had cursed „ Oh Allah send one dog from your dogs to overcome him.“

A72. The prophet had cursed for Otaiba who was the son of Abu Lahab.

Q73. Who was the most unfortunate person of the Quresh who was suggested to crush the prophet's head while he will be in the prostration.?

A73. The most unfortunate person of Quresh was Abu Jahal who was suggested to crush the prophet's head while he will be in the prostration but he was not successful in this matter.

Q74. When did Hazrat Hamza accepted the religion of Islam.?

A74. Hazrat Hamza was accepted the religion of Islam on the 6th Zil Hijja in the 6th year Hijra Islamic calendar.

Q75 Why did Hazrat Hamza accepted the religion of Islam.?

A75. Hazrat Hamza was accepted the religion of Islam because one day Abu Jahal had caused trouble to the prophet so for this reason he was upset and angry as his nephew was given trouble due to the cause of preaching and propagation mission of Islamic religion. Afterwards

due to the kind grace of Allah Hazrat Hamza accepted the religion of Islam.

Q76. When did Hazrat Umar bin Qattab was accepted the religion of Islam.? A76. Hazrat Umar bin Qattab was accepted the religion of Islam in the 6th year of Hijra calendar and he became Muslim three days after Hazrat Hamza was accepted the religion of Islam.

Q77.How Umar bin Quat“tab have got the title of Farooq?

A77. As per the statement of Hazrat Umar bin Qattab that “ When myself and Hazrat Hamza have accepted the religion of Islam then I told the Allah“s last prophet that are we not on the right path? So the prophet was replied why not? I said to him why there is need to hide it. So myself and Hazrat Hamza took the Allah“s last prophet outside and for this reason there was a severe shock to the unbelievers of Makkah people and at that time the Allah“s last prophet had given me the title of Farooq.

Q78. When there was a social boycott of the prophet by the tribe of Bani Hashim and Bani Abd-al Muttalab.?

A78. There was a social boycott of prophet by tribe Banu Hashim and Bani Abd al-Muttalab in the seventh year of

prophet's birth of the first of Muharram.

Q79. What punishment had got the person who drafted the document of social boycott?

A79. Due to the prophet's curse that person's hand was becoming un-moving who drafted the documents of social boycott.

Q80. What was the name of that person who drafted the document of social boycott.?

A80. The name of that person who drafted the document of social boycott was Bagis bin Amer bin Hashim.

Q81. When the document of social boycott was damaged?

A81. The document of social boycott was damaged after the period of three years during the 10th year of prophet hood in the month of Muherram.

Q82. What information the Allah's last prophet had given in the document of social boycott?

A82. The Allah's last prophet had informed that due to the order of Allah the insects had damaged the entire document except the words Bismaka Allahhuma (in the

name of Allah).

Q83. When did the Allah's prophet had faced the year of sorrow?

A83. When in the 10th year of prophet hood Abu Taleb and Hazrat Khadija had left the world and for this reason that year was declared the year of sorrow.

Q84. Upon the death of Hazrat Khadija to whom the Allah's prophet was married.?A84. Upon the death of Hazrat Khadija the Allah's prophet was married with Hazrat Sauda bint Zame in the 10th year of prophet hood.

Q85. How many women were married by the Allah's prophet

A85. Total eleven women were married by the Allah's prophet and among them nine were alive when the prophet left this world.

Q86. How many women were married by the Allah's last prophet?

Q86. The Allah's last prophet married 11 women and their details are as follows.

1. Hazrat

Khadija bint

Khulaid2.

Hazrat

Sauda bint
Zama
Hazrat Aisha Siddiqa
Hazrat Hafsa bint Umar
Hazrat Zainab bint Khuzima
Hazrat Um Salma
Hind bint Abi
Umiyya 7. Hazrat
Zainab bint Hajas bin
Riyab
Hazrat Juweria bint Haris
Hazrat um Habiba
Ramla bint Abi
Sufiyan 10. Hazrat
Safia bint Hai bin
Aqtab
11. Hazrat Maimona bint Haris

Q87. When the Allah's last prophet had visited Taif for the preaching and propagation mission of Islam and where it is located?.

A87. The Allah's last prophet visited Taif in the 10th year of prophet hood in the month of Shawwal and Taif is 60 miles away from the Makkah city in the eastern side.

Q88. Whether the Allah prophet visited Taif alone or

accompanied by some other person.?

A88. The Allah's prophet visited Taif along with a Zaid bin Haris who was the freed slave of the Allah's last prophet.

Q89. How many days the Allah's last prophet stayed in Taif .?

A89. The Allah's last prophet stayed for ten days in Taif.

Q90. What reaction was there by the people of Taif for the preaching and propagation mission of Islam?

A90. The people of Taif did not accept the preaching and propagation mission of Islam. They have beaten the prophet of Allah and attached the bad persons behind him and they had thrown stones on him so for this reason he was becoming injured severely.

Q91. Upon return from the Taif visit name the person under whose protection the prophet of Allah was accepted .?

A91. Upon return from Taif visit the prophet of Allah was accepted protection second time under Mutam bin Addi and till then Aide did not accept the religion of Islam.

Q92. When the Allah's prophet was married with Hazrat

Aisha bint Abu Baker? A92. The Allah's prophet was married with Hazrat Aisha bint Abu Baker in the 11th year of the prophet hood.

Q93. What was the age of Aisha bint Abu Baker at the time of marriage and when she was joined with the prophet's family.?

A93. Aisha bin Abu Baker was six years old at the time of marriage and she was joined with the prophet's family when she was nine years old.

Q94. When did the event of Miraj (ascension) was happened?

A94. The event of Miraj (ascension) was happened during the prophet's last period of Makkah.

Q95. What the prophet of Allah was got present from Allah in the Miraj (ascension) night?.

A95. The prophet of Allah was getting a present of five obligatory prayers from Allah in the Miraj night (ascension).

Q96. What drink was presented on the night of Miraj (ascension) to the prophet? A96. The drink of liquor and

milk was presented on the night of Miraj (ascension) to the prophet but the prophet preferred the milk.

Q97. Upon the event of the night of Miraj (ascension) to whom the prophet had awarded the title of al-Siddiq?

A97. Upon return journey of the Miraj night (ascension) when the people were not accepted the event but Hazrat Abu baker certified the event so for this reason the prophet was awarded him the title of al-Siddiq to Hazrat Abu Baker.

Q98. For what works the prophet was taken pledges from the people.?

A98. For the following works the prophet was taken pledges from the people 1. Not to associate others with Allah.

Not to steal.

To
avoid
adultery.

4. Not
to kill
the
children. 5.

Not to
invoke
e

blame

s.

6.To disobey his instruction in the good deeds

Q99.When made the first pledge of Aqba was finalized?

A99. The first pledge of Aqba was finalized in the 12th year of prophet hood in the month of Zil Haj.

Q100. How many persons were accepted the first pledge of Aqba ?

A100. Total 12 persons were accepted the first pledge of Aqba and among them two were from tribe Awas and 10 were from Khizraj tribe.

Q101. To whom the prophet was sent as his ambassador to preach and propagate the mission of Islamic religion in Madina?

Q101. The prophet was sent Hazrat Musab bin Umair Abidri as his ambassador to preach and propagate the mission of Islamic religion in Madina and he belongs to As-Saabiqun al-Awwalun (who are the first and the foremost sahaba (companions) who believed in the message of Islam brought by Prophet Muhammad, those who made the first hijra (migration) to al-Habash (Abyssinia, now Ethiopia), those among the Ansar (helpers from Madina) and mahajirs (emigrants)).

Q102. When did the 2nd pledge of Aqba was finalized.?

A102. The second pledge of Aqba was finalized in the 13th year of the prophethood in the month of Zil Haj.

Q103. How many persons had given consent to second pledge of Aqba?

A103. Total 75 persons had given consent to second pledge of Aqba and among them two were women and 73 were men.

Q104. Who was first person migrated to Madina among Muhajirs(emigrants).? A104. Hazrat Abu Salma was the first person who migrated to Madina among the Muhajirs(emigrants). .

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Q105. When did the prophet was migrated to Madina.?

A105. The prophet was migrated to Madina on 27 Safar in the 14th year of prophethood corresponding to 12-13 September 622 A.D.

Q106. At the time of migration to Madina to whom he had laid on his bed in Makkah?

A106. At the time of migration to Madina the prophet had laid Hazrat Ali bin Abi Taleb on his bed in Makkah.

Q107. Who had besieged the prophet's house?

A107. The prophet's house was besieged by some big criminals of the Makkah city and their details are as follows.

1. Abu Jahal bin Hasham . 2. Hukum bin Ass. 3. Aqa bin Abi Muait. 4. Nazar bin Haris. 5. Umiyya bin Khalaf. 6. Zama bin Alaswad. 7. Tamia bin Addi. 8. Abu Lahab. 9. Abi bin Khalaf. 10. Nubia bin Alhaj 11. Munba bin Alhaj.

Q108. During the migration journey of Madina who were accompanied by the prophet of Allah,?

A108. During the migration journey of Madina Hazrat Abu Baker Siddiq was accompanied by the prophet of Allah.

Q109. How many days the Allah's prophet had stayed in the cave?.

A109. The Allah's prophet was stayed for 3 nights of Friday, Saturday and Sunday in the cave.

Q110. What was the food provision was there in the cave for the prophet and Hazrat Abu Baker Siddiq?

A110. Hazrat Abu Baker Siddiq's slave Amer bin Fahira who used to graze the goats and bring the goats near the cave during the night time and then both of them used to drink goat milk there.

Q111. During the journey of migration to Madina from which tent the prophet was passed away?

A111. During the journey of migration to Madina the prophet was passed away from the tent of Um Mabit Khazia.

Q112. During the journey of migration of Madina which enemy was able to reach the prophet.?

A112. During the journey of migration of Madina Saraqa bin Malik bin Jasham was able to reach the prophet.

Q113. What reward had declared by the Quresh tribe to catch the prophet and Abu Baker live or dead?.

A113. The Quresh tribe had declared reward of 200 camels to catch the prophet and Abu Baker live or dead.

Q114. When did the prophet reach Quba in Madina?

A114. The prophet had reached Quba in Madina on 8th Rabil Awwal in the 14th year of the prophet hood corresponding to 23rd September 622 A.D.

Q115. When did the prophet had constructed first mosque during his prophethood?.

A115. The prophet had constructed first mosque in Quba in Madina during his prophet hood and placed its foundation on piety.

Q116. When the prophet was reached in Madina?

Q116. The prophet was reached in Madina on the 12th Rabil Awwal on the Friday in the first year of Hijra calendar corresponding to 27th September 622 A.D.

Q117. In Madina where did the prophet was stayed?.

A117. In Madina the prophet was staying in the house of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari.

Q118. Upon reaching Madina which work first the prophet did there.?

A118. Upon reaching Madina the prophet was started the first construction work of the prophet's mosque in Madina.

Q119. Where the prophet's mosque in Madina was

constructed.?

A119. The prophet's mosque in Madina was constructed on the place where the prophet's camel was sitting. That land was belonged to two orphan boys from them the prophet had purchased the land.

Q120. How many tribes of Jews were there in Madina during the time of the prophet?.

A120. There were three famous tribes of Jews were there in Madina during the time of the prophet. 1. Bani Qatiq . 2. Bani Nasir. 3. Banu Qarita.

Q121. What is the difference between Saria and Gazva?.

A121. The explanation of Gazva is that the military campaign in which the prophet used to take part in it personally and Saria is that military campaign in which the prophet did not use to take part in it personally.

Q122. When did Sariya Saif al-Bar was happened.?

A122. In the first Hijra of Islamic calendar year during the month of Ramdhan Sariya Saif al-Bar was happened.

Q123 When did Sariya Rabiq was happened.?

A123. Sariya Rabiq was happened during the first year of

the Hijra Islamic calendar year in the month of Shawwal corresponding to 623 A.D. in the month of April.

Q124 When did Sariya Qarar was happened.?

A124. Sariya Qarar was happened during the first year of Hijra Islamic calendar year in the month of Ziqad corresponding to 623 A.D. in the month of May .

Q125. When did the battle of Abu Yawaddan happened?

A125. The battle Abu Yawaddan was happened during the second year of Hijra Islamic calendar year in the month of Safar corresponding to 623 A.D. in the month of August.

Q126. When did the battle of Bavat was happened?

A126. The battle of Bavat was happened during the second year of Hijra Islamic calendar year in the month of Rabil Awwal corresponding to 623 A.D. in the month of September.

Q127. When did the battle of Safwan was happen?

A127. The battle of Safwan was happened during the second year of the Hijria Islamic calendar year in the month of Rabil Awwal corresponding to 623 A.D. in the month of September.

Q128. When the battle of Ze al-Ashira was happened?

A128. The battle of Ze al-Ashira was happened during the second year of the Hijra Islamic calendar year in the month of Jamid Awwal and Jammad Akhir corresponding to 623 A.D. in the month of November and December .

Q129. When did the battle of Naqla was happened?.

A129. The battle of Naqla was happened during the second year of the Hijra Islamic calendar year in the month of Rajab corresponding to 624 A.D. in the month of January.

Q130 Which was the first decisive war of Islam.?

A130 The first decisive war of Islam was a battle of Bader.

Q131. When did the battle of Bader Kubra happen?

A131. The battle of Bader Kubra was happened on 17th Ramadhan in the second year of the Hijra Islamic calendar.

Q132. In the battle of Bader Kubra how many

Muslims were participated ? A132. In the battle of

Bader Kubra 313 or 314 or 317

Muslims were

participated.

Q133. In battle of

Bader Kubra how many camels and horses were with Muslims ?

A133. In the battle of Bader Kubra Muslims had 70 camels and 2 horses with them.

Q134. In the battle of Bader Kubra how many non-believers were participated in the battle?

A134. In the battle of Bader Kubra 1000 non-believers were participated in the battle.

Q135. During the battle of the Bader while the arrangements of the battle line what the event was happened.?

A135. During the battle of Bader the prophet was arranging the battle lines and it was happening that the stomach of Sawad ibn Gazia was exceeding the battle line so while putting the arrow on his stomach the prophet told him that Sawad be equal so Sawad told him that “Oh : the Allah’s prophet you have given me trouble so for this reason I will take revenge for it from you.” The prophet was opened his stomach and ask him to take revenge on this matter. So Seward embraced with the prophet and kissed his stomach. The prophet was asked

him how you have decided on this matter. He told him that “ Oh : the prophet of Allah whatever you were watching and which I was desired that my body should be touched with your holy body.”

Q136. In the battle of Bader who was first killed?

A136. In the battle of Bader Aswad bin Abd al-Asad Maqzumi was first killed and who had determined that he will drink water from reservoir at any cost. But when he had reached near the reservoir then Hazrat Hamza bin Abd al-Mutallib watched him and cut his leg and thrown him away from there but he still wanted to go inside of the reservoir so Hazma bin Abd al-Mutallib killed him with his sword so he was falling down into the reservoir.

Q137. In the battle of Bader who had come forward there for fighting from non believers of Quresh?

A138. In the battle of Bader three famous warriors Otiba, Sheba, Walid came forward there for fighting from the non believers of Quresh .

Q137. In the battle of Bader who had come forward there for fighting from Muslim army?

A138. In the battle of Bader Obeida bin Haris, Hazrat Hamza and Hazrat Ali came forward there for fighting from the Muslim army.

Q139. In the battle of Bader for what supplication the prophet had made there? Q139. In the battle of Bader the prophet had made the following supplication.

“ Oh : Allah if this group will be killed then there will be nobody will worship you. Oh : Allah if you will desire this then there will be no your worship from today onwards. When the prophet had prayed sincerely for this reason Allah had sent angels to help in the battle of Bader.

Q140. In the battle of Bader how many angels were sent down by Allah due to the prayer of the prophet?.

A140. In the battle of Bader 1000 angels were sent down by Allah and among them angel Gabriel was also there.

Q141. In the battle of Bader in which shape the Satan was coming there and why he was fled from there?.

A141. In the battle of Bader the Satan came there in the shape of Surraq bin Malik

bin Jasham and when he was seen by the angels so he was fled from there.

Q142. In the battle of Bader when Satan was fled who was caught the Satan there? A142. In the battle of Bader Haris bin Hisham was caught the Satan when he was fleeing from there.

Q143. In the battle of Bader who was killed Abu Jahal ? A143. In the battle of Bader Maaz bin Afra, Maaz bin Umar bin Jamu was killed Abu Jahal.

Q144. In the battle of Bader who had cut Abu Jahal's head ?

A144. In the battle of Bader Abdulla bin Masood had cut Abu Jahal's head.

Q145. What the prophet was said about Abu Jahal?

A145. When the prophet was seen Abu Jahl's dead body and he said "He is the Pharaoh of this Ummat (nation)." ??/

Q146. In the battle of Bader how many Muslims were martyred ?

Q146. In the battle of Bader 14 Muslims were martyred and among them therewere 6 Mahajir (emigrants) and 8 Ansar persons were there.

Q147. In the battle of Bader what result was happened to non-believers ?

A147. In the battle of Bader 70 famous warriors of non

believers were killed and 70 persons were imprisoned by the Muslims warriors.

Q148. What instruction was given by the prophet for the corpses of non-believers of the battle of Bader ?.

A148. The prophet was ordered to drag the corpses and to put into one of well in the battlefield of Bader. As per saying of Abu Talha that corpses of 24 famous warriors were put down in one dirty and un-known well in the Bader battle field.

Q149. What is the name of the person who had informed the news of the defeat of the Bader battle in Makkah?

A149. Hamsan Abdullah Khizai was informed the news of the defeat of the Bader battle in Makkah.

Q150. To whom the prophet who was sent to Madina to inform the news of the success of the Bader battle?

A150. The prophet was sent two messengers to Madina to inform the news of the success of the Bader battle and Abdulla bin Rawaha to the upper Madina area and Ziad bin Harisa to the lower Madina area.

Q151 from whom the prophet was asked advice about the prisoners of the battle of Bader?

AQ151. The prophet was asked advice from Hazrat

Abu Baker and Hazrat Umar about the prisoners of the battle of the Bader.

Q152. What was the opinion of Hazrat Abu Baker about the prisoners of the battle of Bader?

A151 Hazrat Abu Baker was given his advice about the prisoners of the battle of the Bader that they should be freed against payment of Fidyah (ransom) amount so that Allah may guide them towards the right path and they will help us in future in the cause of Islamic religion.

Q153. What was the opinion of Hazrat Umar about the prisoners of the battle of the Bader?

A153. Hazrat Umar's advice about the prisoner of the battle of the Bader is as follows "Oh : Allah's prophet to hand over the prisoners to their relatives so that they should kill them to enable to know Allah that we do not have any soft corner in our hearts. All these prisoners were religious and political leaders of the non-believers of Makkah.

Q154. Which opinion about the prisoners of the battle of the Bader was accepted by the prophet of Allah?

A154. The opinion given by Hazrat Abu Baker about the prisoners of the battle of the Bader was accepted by the prophet of Allah. But Allah accepted the opinion

given the Hazrat Umar Farooq.

Q155. What amount of the Fidia (ransom) for the prisoners of the battle of the Bader was fixed to release them.?

A155. The amount of Fidia for the prisoners of the battle of the Bader was fixed to release them is as follows.

From the range of Dirham 4000, 3000, 1000. For the Fidia (ransom) amount for those who do not have amount were asked to teach ten boys reading and writing Arabic language in Makkah.

Q156. When the battle of Bani Salim at the place of Kudur was happening?

A156 The battle of Bani Salim at the place of Kudur was happened in the month of Shawwal during the second year of Hijra Islamic calendar after seven days of the return of the battle of the Bader.

Q157. When the battle of Qatinqah was happened?

A157. The battle of Qatinqah was happened in the month of Shawwal during the second year of the Hijri Islamic calendar after some days of return of the battle of Bader.

Q158. When the battle of Sawaiq was happened?

A158. The battle of Sawaiq was happened after two

months of the battle of Bader in the month of Zilhaj during the year second Hijra Islamic calendar upon return of the Bader battle.

Q159 the battle of Ze-amar was happened.?

A159. The battle of Ze-amar was happened in the month of Muharam during the year third Hijra Islamic calendar.

Q160. Who was Kaab bin Aharaf?

A160. Kaab bin Aharaf was a Jew who had severe enmity and jealousy with the Muslims and the religion of Islam.

Q161. Who was killed Kaab bin Aharaf?

A161. Kaab bin Aharaf was killed by great Islamic warrior Mohammed bin Muslima, Abbad bin Basher, Abu Naila, Harim bin Awas and Abu Abbass after making a good plan. The commander of these warriors was Mohammed bin Muslima.

Q162. When did the battle of Najran happen?

A162. The battle of Najran was happened in the month of Rabil Awwal during the year third Hijra Islamic calendar.

Q163. When did the battle (Saraya) of Zaid bin Haris

was happened?

A163. The battle (Saraya) of Zaid bin Haris was happened in the month of JamidAwwal during the year third Hijra Islamic calender.

Q164. When did the battle of Ahud was happened?

A164. The battle of Ahud was happened in the month of Shawwal during the year third Hijra Islamic calender.

Q165. How many non believers were participated in battle of Ahud ?

A165. 3000 non believers men and 15 women were participating in battle of Ahud.

Q166. How many horses, camels and weapons were with non believers in battle of Ahud ?

AQ166. 200 horses, 3000 camels and 700 shields were with non believers

in

battle of Ahud.

Q167. Who was the commander and flag bearer in the battle of Ahud ?

A167. Abu Sufian was the commander and Khalid bin Walid was flag bearer in the battle of Ahud.

Q168. Who was informed the prophet about the preparation of the battle Ahud of non-believers?

A168. Hazrat Abbas who was the paternal uncle of the prophet was informed the prophet by messenger about the completion of the preparations of the battle Ahud of non-believers and their departure. That special messenger was very fast so he covered the longest distance of 500 kilometres within three days time.

Q169. In How many sections the Muslim army of the prophet of Islam was divided in the battle of Ahud ?

A169. In the three sections the Muslim army of the prophet of Islam was divided in the battle of Ahud and which is as follows.

1. Mahajir
(emigrant)
group.

2. Aws
Tribe
(Ansar)
group.

3. Khazraj

Tribe
(Ansar)
group.

Q170. How many persons were participated in the Muslim army of the prophet of Islam in the battle of Ahud ?

A170. 1000 persons were participated in the Muslim army of the prophet of Islam in the battle of Ahud and among them 100 with armours and 50 horse troopers.

Q171. Which two boys were given permission in the Muslim army of the prophet of Islam in the battle of Ahud ?

A171. Rafa bin Khadij and Samar bin Jandbi were given permission in the Muslim army of the prophet of Islam in the battle of Ahud.

Q172. On way of battle of the of Ahud what was done by hypocrite Abdullah bin Abi ?

A172. On way of battle of Ahud hypocrite Abdullah bin Abi was revolted against the prophet and was fled away with 300 persons so the number of Muslim warriors was declined to 700 persons.

Q173 Who was first killed in the battle of the of Ahud ?

A173 Abi Talha Abedri was first killed in the battle of the of Ahud by Hazrat Hamza bin Abd al-Mutallib.

Q174 Who was killed Hazrat Hamza in the battle of the of Ahud ?

A174. Hazrat Hamza was killed by Wahshi bin Harab and who had become Muslim afterwards and during the rule of Hazrat Umar bin Qattaba who killed Muslima bin Kazab bravely.

Q175. Who was trying to swallow the liver of Hazrat Hamza in the battle of the of Ahud ?

A175. Hind bint Otiba who was the wife of Abu Sufian was tried to swallow the liver of Hazrat Hamza in the battle of the of Ahud but she was becoming Muslim at the time of conquest of Makkah.

Q176. During the battle of Ahud what mistake was made by the archers and dueto their mistake what the result was turned down?

A176. During the battle of Ahud by mistake the archers left their point of shooting which was ordered by the prophet that they should not leave the point under any circumstance of success or defeat but they were ignored

the instruction while thinking that the battle was ended in their favour. So for this reason Khalid bin Walid who still did not accept the religion of Islam had attacked the Muslim army from the back side and turned down the success of Muslim warriors into the defeat.

Q177. During the battle of Ahud who was martyred the tooth of prophet ?

A177 . During the battle of Ahud Otiba bin Abi Waqas was martyred the tooth of the prophet and he was killed by Hatib bin Abi Baiya .

Q178. Who killed Abi bin Khalaf?

AQ. Abi bin Khalaf was killed by the prophet.

Q179. In the battle of Ahud to whom the angels had given a funeral bath //aftermartyrdom?

Q179. In the battle of Ahud the angels had given a funeral bath to Hazrat Hantala after martyrdom and so he became famous and well known with the title of „Gasil of Malika.“?

Q180. During the battle of Ahud what did the prophet was told about martyr Usiram (Umer bin Thabit)?

A180. During the battle of Ahud the prophet had told about martyr Usiram (Umer

bin Thabit) that he belongs to heavenly abode and as a matter of fact he did not prayed a single prayer (Salah).

Q181 What was the name of that companion who was received 70 injuries in the battle of Ahud?

A181. Hazrat Saad bin Rabia was received 70 injuries in battle of Ahud.

Q182. What is the name of the woman whose brother, father and husband were killed in battle of Ahud? And what she did say upon this martyrdom?

A182. That pious lady had said that “ Oh : prophet of Allah if you are alive then all problems are nothing.”

Q183. When did the battle of Hamza al-Asad was happened?

A183. The battle of Hamza al-Asad was happened on Monday on the 8th Shawl during the third Hijra Islamic calendar year.

Q184. During the event of Rajia how many persons were killed by deception? A184. During the event of Rajia 10 companions of the prophet were killed by deception and among them Hazrat Khabib was killed by hanging.

Q185. When did the tragic event of Bair Manna happened?

A185. The tragic event of Bair Mana was happened in the month of Safar during the 4th year of Hijra Islamic calendar and in this event 70 companions of the prophet were martyred.

Q186 When the battle of the trench or Ahzab was happened?

A186. The battle of the trench or Ahzab was happened in the month of Shawwal and Ziqad during the 5th year of Hijra Islamic calendar.

Q187. Who was given the advise to dig the trench?

A187. Hazrat Salman Farsi was given the

advise to dig the trench. Q188. What portion

of land was allotted to dig the trench?

A188. A portion of land of 40 hands was given to ten person group to dig the trench.

Q189. How many non-believers were participated in the battle of (Khandaq) trench?

A189. Ten thousand non-believers were participated in

the battle of (Khandaq) trench.

Q190. How many believers were participated in the battle of (Khandaq) trench? A190. Three thousand believers were participated in the battle of (Khandaq) trench.

Q191. During the besiege of the battle of (Khandaq) trench which companion of the prophet was killed one Jew soldier?

A191 During the besiege of the battle of (Khandaq) trench prophet's maternal aunt Hazrat Sofia bint Abd al-Mutalib killed one Jew soldier who was wandering around the tents of the Muslim women.

Q192. Who was killed Jew Salam bin Abial Haqiq?

A192. A small group of five persons and whose commander was Abdullah binAtiq killed Jew Salam bin Abial Haqiq.

Q193. When did the battle of Mustalq or Mursia was happened?

A193. The battle of Mustalq or Mursia was happened in the month of Shabanduring the year 5th or 6th Hijra Islamic calendar.

Q194. What did the great event during the battle of

Mustalq or Mursia was happened?

A194. During the battle of Mustalq or Mursia the event known as Efiq was happened in which there were blames by different persons by their thinking upon the faithful wife of the Allah's prophet Hazrat Aisha bint Abu Baker and with these opinions there was possible help to the Allah's enemy Abullah bin A bi and his companies.

A195. How many verses were sent down by for the clearance of Hazrat Aisha Siddiqua?

A195. Allah had sent down ten verses of Surah Noor by for clearance of Hazrat Aisha Siddiqua.

Q196. How many persons were involved for the blaming of Hazrat Aisha Siddiqua and what punishments they was received?

A196. The following persons were involved for the blaming

of Hazrat Aisha Siddiqua and all of them was given punishment of 80 whips.

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But Khabis Abdullah bin Abi bin Salul was not given the punishment of beating 80 whips as Allah had proclaimed that there will be punishment for him in the other world.

Q197. When did the event truce of Hadibiah was happened?

A197. The event of truce Hadibiah was happened in the month of Zeqada during the year the 6th Hijra Islamic calendar.

Q198. In the event of truce of Hadibiah to whom the prophet was sent to Quresh as his ambassador?

A198. In the event of truce of Hadibiah the prophet was

sent Usman bin Affan to Quresh as his ambassador.

Q199. In the event of truce of Hadibiah which companion of the prophet visited him in the shackles.?

Q199 On the event of Sulah Hadibiah Abu Jandal who was a companion of the prophet was visiting him in the shackles.

Q200. After the event of truce of Hadibiah which warriors were accepted the religion of Islam. /

A200. The details of warriors are as follows.

1. Umro bin Aas

2

. Khalid bin Walid 3. Usman bin Talha

Q201. To which kings and rulers the prophet sent his letters? A201. The prophet sent his letters to the following kings and rulers.

1. Najashi the King of Ethiopia.

2. Muqauqis the King of Egypt.

3. Qusro Parvez the King of Faris.

4. Harqul the Qaiser of Rome.

Manzari bin Sawa.

Howda bin Ali ruler of Yamama.

Haris bin Shamer Ghasani

ruler of Damascus. 8. King of Amman.

Q202. When did the battle of Khyber and battle Qura was happened?

A202. The battle of Khyber and battle of Qura was happened in the month of Muharam during the 7th year of Hijra Islamic calendar.

Q203. How many Muslims warriors were participated in the battle of Khyber ?
A203. 1400 Muslims warriors were participated in the battle of Khyber.

Q204. To whom the prophet was handed over the Islamic flag in the battle of Khyber ?

A204. The prophet was handed over the flag to Hazrat Ali in the battle of Khyber.

Q205. Upon success of the battle of Khyber battle who was mixed the poison in the goat meat for eating of the prophet?

A205. Upon success of the battle of Khyber one Jew woman Zainab bint Haris who was the wife of Salam bin Muskam was mixed the poison in the goat meat for eating of the prophet.

Q206. When did the battle of Zatar Riqah was happened?

A206. The battle of Zatar Riqah was happened in the month of Jamadul Awwal during the 7th year of Hijra

Islamic calendar.

Q207. When did battle of Mouta was happened?

A207. The battle of Mouta was happened in the month of Jamadul Awwal during the 8th year of Hijra Islamic calendar corresponding to September 629 A.D.

Q208. What was the reason of the battle of Malta ?

Q208. Due to the killing of the messenger of the Allah's prophet Sharjil bin Umar Gasani by the governor of Qaiser of Rome,

Q209. In the battle of Mouta how many numbers of Muslims warriors were sent by the prophet of Allah.?

A209. To the battle of Malta 3000 number of Muslims warriors were sent by the prophet of Allah.

Q210. Who was commander of the Muslim army in the battle of Mouta .? A210. Hazrat Zaid bin Haris was commander of the Muslim army in the battle of Mouta .

Q211. To the battle of Mouta what number of armies was sent by the Qaiser of Rome.

A211. In the battle of Mouta 200,000 army men were sent by the Qaiser of Rome.

Q212. In the battle of Mouta how many swords were broken by Hazrat Khalid bin Walid?

A212. In the battle of Mouta nine swords were broken by Hazrat Khalid binWalid.

Q213. In the battle of Mouta how many Muslims warriors were martyred and howmany army men of Qaiser of Rome were killed?

A213. In the battle of Malta 12 Muslims warriors were martyred and a largenumber of army men of Qaiser of Rome were killed.

Q214. When did the battle of Makkah was happened?

A214. The battle of Makkah was happened in the month of Ramadhan duringduring the 8th year of Hijra Islamic calendar.

Q215. In the battle of Makkah how many Muslims warriors were participated?A215. In the battle of Makkah 10,000 Muslims warriors were participated.

Q216.How many idols were there in Makkah before the conquest of Makkah? A216. There were 360 idols in the Harem of Makkah (grand mosque) before the conquest of Makkah .

Q217. On the conquest of Makkah what was the behaviour of the prophet with the members of Quresh tribe?

A217. On the conquest of Makkah the behaviour of the prophet with the members of Quresh tribe was same and similar to the behaviour of prophet Yousuf (peace by upon him).

قَالَ لَا تَثْرِيبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْيَوْمَ يَغْفِرُ
اللَّهُ أَرْحَمَ لَكُمْ وَهُوَ

He said, "No blame will there be upon you today. Allah will forgive you; and He is the most merciful of the merciful."

Q218. Upon the conquest of Makkah which prayer was performed by the prophet and where it was performed?

A218 Upon the conquest of Makkah the prayer of al-Zuha was performed by the prophet at the residence of Um Hani bint Abu Talib.

Q219. To whom the prophet was declared the death penalty upon conquest of Makkah?

A219. Upon the conquest of Makkah the prophet was declared the death penalty for the nine persons for hiding under the curtain of Holy Ka'ba in the holy Harem (grand mosque) of Makkah and out of the above persons only four persons were killed and five persons were freed upon accepting the religion of Islam.

Q220. To whom the prophet was handed over the key of the holy Kaaba (grand mosque)?

A220. The prophet was handed over the key of the holy Kaaba (grand mosque) to Hazrat Osman bin Talha.

Q221. Upon the conquest of Makkah how many days the prophet was staying in Makkah?

A221. Upon the conquest of Makkah the prophet stayed in Makkah for nineteen days.

Q222. To whom the prophet was sent to demolish the idol of Azza?

A222. The prophet was sent a group of 30 troopers under command of Hazrat Khalid bin Walid to demolish the idol of Azza.

Q223. To whom the prophet was sent to

demolish the idol of Sawa? A223. The prophet was sent Umar bin Aas to demolish the idol of Sawa.

Q224. To whom the prophet was sent to demolish the idol of Manat?

A224. The prophet was sent a group of 30 troopers under command of Hazrat Saad bin Zaid Ashbali to demolish the idol of Manat.

Q225. When did the battle of Hunain was happened?

A225. The battle Hunain was happening on 6th Shawwal during

the 8th year of Hijra Islamic calendar.

Q226. In the battle of Hunain how many Muslims warriors were participated? A226. In the battle of Hunain 12,000 Muslims warriors were participated.

Q227. In the battle of Hunain how much booty was received the Muslim army? A227. In the battle of Hunain 6,000 prisoners of war, 24,000 camels, 40,000 goats, 600 kilograms of silver for the value of Dirhams 160,000 was received by the Muslim army.

Q228. When did the battle of Taif was happened?

A228. The battle Taif was happening in the month of Shawwal during

the 8th year of Hijra Islamic calendar.

Q229. When did the battle of Tabuk was happened?

A229. The battle of Tabuk was happened in the month of Rajab during

the 9th year of Hijra Islamic calendar.

Q230. In the battle of Tabuk how many Muslims warriors were participated? Q230. In the battle of Tabuk 24,000 Muslims warriors were participated.

Q231. In the battle of Tabuk how many non-believers warriors were participated? Q231. In the Battle of Tabuk how 40,000 non-believers warriors

were participated.

Q232. In the battle of Tabuk which three companions of the prophet were not

participated?

Q232. In the battle of Tabuk the following three companions of the prophet were not participated.
Kab bin Malik, Hilal bin Ummiya, Maraa bin Rabiya.

Q233. During the 9th year of Hijra Islamic calendar which important events were happening?

A233.1. In Awamir and his wife there was marriage was dispute was happened.

2. The woman Ghamedia who was accepting her act of adultery so she was given a punishment of death penalty of Rajam.

3. The King of Ethiopia Ashama Najashi was died.

4. The prophet's daughter Um Kalsumm was died.

5. The leader of the non-believer

Abdulla bin Abi was died. Q234.

When did the prophet perform the
farewell Hajj?

A234. The prophet performed the farewell Hajj during the 10th year of Hijra Islamic calendar.

Q235. What was the name of the prophet's camel?

A235. Qaswa was the name of the prophet's camel.

Q236. When did the prophet had become ill ?

A236. The prophets illness was started from 29th Safar during the 11th year of Hijra Islamic calendar and the illness period was for 13 or 14 days time.

Q237. How did the prophet was spending his last week of life? A237. The prophet spent his last week of life in the room of Hazrat Aisha bint Abu Baker.

Q238. What did the prophet say in his sermon of five days before his death? A238. The prophet said in his sermon of five days before his death that there should be cursed by Allah on the Jews and Christians as they have made the place of prostration of their prophets. Again he had told not to make his grave as an idol and not to worship it.

Q239. What did the prophet was advised to write four days before his death? A239. The prophet was advised to write the following three things four days before his death.

1. To remove the Jews, Christian and non believers from the Arabian peninsula.
2. To pay respect and honour to the foreign delegates as he used to do.
3. To hold the holy book and Sunnah (the practice of

the prophet) of the prophet firmly.

Q240. Due to increase of illness to whom the prophet was ordered to lead the prayer?

A240. Due to increase of illness the prophet was ordered Hazrat Abu Baker Siddiq to lead the prayer.

Q241. What work did the prophet one day before his death?

A241. The prophet had released all his slaves on Sunday one day before his death and he has given seven Dirham in sadaqa (charity) and had given all his weapons to Muslims.

Q242. What was the prophet said to the Hazrat Fatima slowly on the last day?

A242. The prophet said to Hazrat Fatima slowly on the last day that he will leave this world during this illness and among my family members she will meet him first in the other world and he also told her that she will be a leader of the women's in the heaven.

Q243. What was his last advised given to his companions?

A243. He was given last advised to his companions to perform the prayer and to care of the bonds women, slaves, servants and employees.

Q244. What was the last act of the prophet's life which he did.?

A244. At last time of death he used the Miswak (toothbrush) and after that his condition was becoming serious.

Q245. At last time of his death what were his last words?

A245. Hazrat Aisha Siddiqua has reported that the prophet in his last moment of life was saying the following words “ Along with the prophets, sidiqin (true

persons), martyrs and pious persons to whom You have rewarded oh : Allah forgive me and be merciful to me and to take me to Rafiq Ala (great friend). Oh : Allah the great friend.” He had repeated the last phrase three times and then his hand was down and the prophet was joined his great friend in another world.

Q246. When did the prophet leave this world?

A246. The prophet left this world on 12th Rabil Awwal during the 10th year of Hijra Islamic calendar on the Monday at the time of 2,0 clock at the age of 63years and four days.

Q247. Who were blessed to attend the funeral e path of the prophet?

A248. Hazrat Abbas and his two sons Fadhel and Qasam,

Hazrat Ali, and the

prophet's slave Shaqran, Hazrat Usama bin Zaid and Awas bin

Khouli

were

blessed to attend the funeral bath of the prophet?

Q248. Who dug the prophet's grave and how it was?

A248. Hazrat Abu Talha dug the prophet's grave and its type was Bugliand a "Bugli" means horizontal digging in the grave.

Q249. How the funeral prayer of the prophet was performed?

A249. In the separate groups of ten persons the companions were entered into the room and were performed the funeral prayer and there was no leader during the prayers. First the tribe of Banu Hashim was performed the funeral prayer and upon this Mahajir (emigrants), Ansar (the helpers in Madina) and the women and boys were performed funeral prayer of the

Allah's last prophet.

Q250. When did the dead body of the prophet was buried?

A250. As the whole Tuesday was spent for the funeral prayers so the dead body of the prophet was buried in the Wednesday night.

Reference Urdu book : Nabe Rahmat by Riayazuddin and Jamaluddin.

THE END.